

## INTERNATIONAL

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 46-50 (13-17). Tomorrow overcast. Temp. 46-53 (13-18). LONDON: Rain, temp. 46-53 (13-18). Tomorrow rain. Yesterday's max. 50-58 (10-12). TUNISIA: Rough. ROME: Temp. 46-57 (13-18). NEW YORK: Temp. 46-53 (13-18). Yesterday's temp. 46-54. ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

# Herald Tribune

**Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post**

27,953

## Dublin's War Against IRA

- Lynch Asks Emergency Court Powers in Justice Bill
- Police and Troops Put on Alert
- MacStiofain Now in Army Hospital
- 640th Person, a Boy, Dies in Ulster

DUBLIN, Nov. 27 (AP)—Premier Jack Lynch's government sought emergency powers in a Justice bill today to end the bomb-and-blast terror campaign of the Irish Republican Army.

Then bracing for a violent challenge from IRA extremists, the government canceled police leaves and alerted 1,000 troops for riot control to contain possible trouble in the capital. Special guards were on cabinet ministers and placed around government buildings.

Seán MacStiofain, reputed chief of staff of the IRA Provisional wing, was whisked by helicopter from a Dublin hospital to an Irish Army hospital at the Curragh under a heavy guard.

Mr. MacStiofain, serving a six-month sentence handed down Saturday for being an IRA member, has been on a hunger strike to demand his release. He was treated at Dublin's Mater Hospital. The hospital had virtually been under siege by, at times, thousands of people. Yesterday an IRA band made a vain attempt to help Mr. MacStiofain escape.

His removal from the capital was expected to ease the security task in Dublin.

### Alert in Britain

In British airports were put on full security alerts today guarding against a possible hijack attempt by Irish terrorists seeking the release of MacStiofain.

Security forces reported three telephone calls to airlines threatening a hijack. They kept a special watch on all Belfast, Shannon and Dublin flights.

In Belfast, police said gunmen rammed a truck against a car carrying a Catholic, Peter Gormley, 32, and his two teen-aged sons, then sprayed the car with gun fire. One of the boys died immediately. The father and his other son were hospitalized.

The boy's death brought the number of fatalities in Northern Ireland to 640 since the troubles began in 1969. A total of 428 have been killed this year—295 civilians, 120 British soldiers and 14 policemen.

IRA leaders called for mass agitation and nationwide strikes to force the release of MacStiofain. But earlier calls for strikes supporting MacStiofain have not been notably successful.

"The government has imported the war from the six counties [Northern Ireland] to the Republic," one IRA chief told a crowd. "If Lynch wants to declare war on us here, we accept the challenge. He will not win."

The six-paragraph justice bill, to be presented to the 144-member Dail (the lower house of Parliament) tomorrow, was described as "draconian" in legal circles in Dublin today. Some politicians saw it as "a step on the road to a police state."

### Policeman's Oath

The bill reverses rules of evidence by allowing a judge to convict if a senior police officer swears on oath that an accused man is a member of an illegal organization.

The law also would allow any action or action "implying or leading to a reasonable inference" that an accused person is a member of a banned group to be used in evidence against him.

And it adds that the failure of any person to deny published reports that he was a member of an illegal organization also can be accepted as evidence that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Says Libya Joined in Plot

## Hussein Tells of Guerrilla Coup Attempt

KIRYAT, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Jordanian authorities recently arrested a Palestinian guerrilla who overthrew the Jordanian king with Libyan help, King Hussein said yesterday in an interview published in the newspaper *Al-Arabiya*.

King Hussein said the guerrillas "brought" a Jordanian Army unit to carry out the plot. But denied reports of an assassination attempt against him.

A Jordanian was slightly injured in a rebel air force pilot rocketing the royal helicopter in the ice grounds.

The plane was immediately set by loyal aircraft and an up, the newspaper said. King Hussein said the plane had technical reasons.

King Hussein said his intelligence units recently uncovered plots to overthrow the regime.

He agreed the coup leader,

J. Katt Muntawi.



Robert L. Vesco, a defendant in suit alleging the misappropriation of \$125 million.

## Vesco Group Cited in IOS Fraud

By Philip Gross

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Robert L. Vesco, who "rescued" giant Investors Overseas Services from collapse in September, 1970, was accused today of diverting more than \$224 million from IOS-managed mutual funds.

A suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission in U.S. District Court here charged Mr. Vesco and 41 other individual and corporate defendants with defrauding investors in the takeover, operation and sale of IOS by International Controls Corp., which Mr. Vesco headed until September. The suit charged Mr. Vesco and the others—including former Congressman James Roosevelt, a former IOS director—with as many as four counts of diverting assets, filing false and incomplete reports with the SEC and failing to make full disclosure of their activities to shareholders of IOS and ICC.

The suit charges that Mr. Vesco and some defendants had more than \$224 million worth of stock in U.S. companies owned by the IOS funds transferred to banks controlled by Mr. Vesco and then sold. The

### SEC Charges Diversion of \$224 Million

According to public announcements since that time, IOS was broken down into several component companies, engaged in mutual funds, real estate, banking and natural resources. Some of the companies have been sold.

The SEC complaint, however, charges that some of the sales were not "arms-length" transactions and that assets of IOS were used to finance the sales.

It also charged that, while Mr. Vesco supposedly resigned all his posts at IOS, he remained in practical control of the company and that the "sales" were

"a device to conceal their intended misappropriation of the assets of the [funds] managed by IOS subsidiaries and of the assets of two closed-end real estate funds... managed by Value Capital [one of the companies created in the break-up of IOS subsidiaries]."

In connection with the sale, in January, 1971, of 6.6 million shares of IOS stock owned by Mr. Cornfield, the suit charged that Mr. Vesco hid the fact that he had obtained control of the stock. Instead, the SEC maintained, he created a "shell" corporation to acquire the shares until a subsidiary of ICC, Amer-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### Laird Also Will Resign

## Romney Will Leave Cabinet, Lead Voter-Information Unit

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—George Romney said today that he would leave the administration to form a citizens' coalition of "truth-seekers and communicators" that will define the issues confronting the country.

In a "Dear George" letter, President Nixon said Mr. Romney's departure "is a source of special regret to me."

The President also said today that announcements of cabinet changes would begin tomorrow. Mr. Nixon said the Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird would leave government service, as has been expected, and that neither John E. Connally nor Nelson A. Rockefeller would join the cabinet.

Mr. Nixon said that both had told him that they prefer "not to take a permanent job at this time" in Washington.

He also said that Caspar Weinberger would leave his post as director of the Office of Management and Budget for another high assignment.

### Letter to President

Mr. Romney, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, said he had told President Nixon in his letter of resignation that candidates avoid taking specific positions "for fear of offending uninformed voters and thus losing votes."

"As a result," Mr. Romney wrote the President, "elections

## Pakistan Frees 617 Indians Held Since War Last Year

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Pakistan today freed the 617 Indian prisoners of war still held captive after the 14-day war in the subcontinent almost a year ago.

India, meanwhile, offered to repatriate the 540 Pakistani prisoners captured on the Indian western front during the fighting. But its decision, announced by Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to the Parliament in New Delhi, does not affect the more than 80,000 troops and civilians captured in East Pakistan.

It said the Swiss government was being asked to seek Pakistan's agreement to the arrangement.

President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told the 17 officers and 600 men of the Indian Army and Air Force of their release when he visited Pakistan's only POW camp, near Lyallpur, today.

"Our government has decided you can go to your homes happily," he said.

Mr. Bhutto said he regretted that, after the cease-fire last Dec. 17, there were still 80,000 Pakistani prisoners in India.

In New Delhi, Mr. Singh told reporters the decision to free the Indian prisoners but there had been no official communication.

He recalled that India had first

campaigned for the release of Indian prisoners in connection with the plot for investigation.

Maj. Hindawi was told by the guerrillas that upon the arrival of the zero hour for the plot, Libyan leader Col. Moammar Gadhafi would arrive in Damascus to pressure our Syrian and Iraqi brothers to use their air forces to attack the royal palaces and other positions in Jordan," King Hussein said.

During the investigations, Maj. Hindawi confessed he was in contact with a ranking leader of the Al Fatah guerrilla movement and that Yasser Arafat, the guerrilla chief, was aware of the plot, King Hussein said.

King Hussein said a recent meeting of the Egyptian, Syrian and Libyan leaders wanted to discuss the question of reconciliation with Jordan, but the issue was postponed on a special request from the guerrilla leadership.

King Hussein said the coup against him, This revolutionary attempt will not be the last."

The radio said in a news bulletin: "The agent king of Jordan has accused the Palestine revolution of planning a coup against him. This revolutionary attempt will not be the last."

King Hussein said the plane had come to Tel Aviv from Moscow by way of Vienna. Last week, Israel announced the new route through Bucharest.

ADVANCING—South Vietnamese airborne troops moving through bombed out Quang Tri city while pushing forward to the west to try to engage Communist forces in the area.

## Sees Kissinger Again

## Nixon Agrees to Meet Thieu Aide Tomorrow

CAMP DAVID, Md., Nov. 27 (UPI)—President Nixon conferred twice with foreign affairs advisor Henry A. Kissinger here today and agreed to meet a special South Vietnamese envoy on Wednesday to discuss the next moves in the adjourned Paris peace talks.

Today's meetings at this mountain retreat were Mr. Nixon's third and fourth with Mr. Kissinger since the White House official returned to the United States on Saturday night after agreeing with North Vietnamese Le Duc Tho in Paris that the negotiations should be broken off until next Monday.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon would confer with Nguyen Van Thieu, President Nguyen Van Thieu's personal emissary, on Wednesday to hear the South Vietnamese leader's views on a cease-fire accord.

Mr. Thieu, shaken by recent events, would like to see Mr. Nixon personally, The Times said, citing sources in touch with the presidential palace in Saigon.

Mr. Thieu may ask Mr. Nixon for an American-South Vietnamese summit meeting, according to informed political sources in Saigon, as reported by The New York Times.

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## Parole Officers See Lt. Calley in Closed Hearing

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Three Army clergymen and parole officers spent nearly two hours today with Lt. William L. Calley Jr., sentenced to 20 years for the deaths of 22 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

The officers made no statement after leaving Lt. Calley's red-brick apartment house. The 29-year-old lieutenant has been under house arrest in his apartment on this infantry post since April 1, 1971.

The hearing was closed to both Lt. Calley's lawyers and to news men.

George W. Latimer, Lt. Calley's lawyer, said in a telephone interview from his home in Salt Lake City that the clemency and parole officers would "interview him, ask him questions."

"He can state anything he wants," Mr. Latimer said. "I've advised him to be prepared to make the best showing he can. Surely he will make a plea."

## Saigon Troops Claim Victory Over Red Forces in Quang Tri

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (AP)—South Vietnamese paratroopers claimed victory today in fighting to expand their front in South Vietnam's northernmost province of Quang Tri.

The airborne troops reported killing 31 Communists with the help of artillery and air strikes in the third straight day of sharp action in foothills southwest of Quang Tri city. Government losses were put at one man killed and seven wounded.

The U.S. Command reported

that six B-52 heavy bomber strikes were aimed at Communist concentrations in the battle area eight miles southwest of Quang Tri and said that Navy jets destroyed a truck and set off six secondary explosions at a Communist truck park two miles closer to the provincial capital.

On the coastal side of the province, government marines were reported to be within a mile of the Cua Viet Estuary, seven miles below the Demilitarized Zone and withstanding heavy shellfire barrages in which more than 3,000 rounds were fired during the weekend.

Government forces in the far north have been making slow, steady progress in retaking territory lost in a few days last spring. However, driving the North Vietnamese back to the DMZ in the lowlands still would leave a long, bloody fight ahead to root out North Vietnamese forces from the mountainous western half of the province.

The North Vietnamese long

had contested and controlled large areas of the mountain sector even before their invasion March 30. The Saigon government insists that any cease-fire agreement must provide for North Vietnamese withdrawal and re-establishment of the DMZ at the 17th parallel.

While peace talks remained

stalled over that issue, U.S. B-52s flew more than 40 strikes against reported war supply buildup in the DMZ and the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

Most of the raids were concentrated along the road that leads from North Vietnam through the Battambang Pass into the Plain des Jarres in Laos. U.S. officials said that Hanoi has launched a major resupply effort for its troops in their annual dry-season offensive on the plain.

Mossoon rains on the North Vietnamese side of the mountain range again limited attacks by U.S. fighter-bombers. Only 20 strikes were reported.

Ground fighting over most of South Vietnam was on a small scale and scattered. Although few Communist attacks—60—were reported, all but 11 of them shelling.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Command announced today that its troop strength in Vietnam has dropped to about 27,000 men, the ceiling set by President Nixon for this month.

The weekly strength summary said that there were 28,000 American servicemen in Vietnam Thursday. But spokesman said an average of 200 or more a day have been withdrawn since then and the total will fall below 27,000 by Friday, Dec. 1.

## Ulster Rights Leader In U.S. to Form Lobby

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP)—Irish Republican civil rights leader Dennis Cassin has arrived in New York to join an effort to create "an informed Irish lobby" in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Cassin, 32, a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, said that he will become a national coordinator of the more than 100 Irish Republican clubs in North America.



Associated Press  
Demonstrators outside Dublin jail demand release of IRA leader Sean MacStiofain.

## Police, Troops on Alert

### Lynch Asks Special Powers to Fight IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

was. Maximum penalty on sentence under the law would be five years in jail, a \$2,400 fine or both. Special juries courts would try cases of suspected IRA men.

If the accused refused to speak in court or gave false information, he could be fined about \$750 or struck for 12 months.

The bill also creates new heavy penalties designed to deter the IRA from trying to intimidate witnesses for the prosecution. It provides fines of \$2,400, five years in jail or both for anyone interfering with the course of justice.

IRA leaders are careful not to admit publicly that they are members of the movement, banned here since 1923. Members of the IRA do not carry documents which could prove they belong to it.

Despite a storm of disapproval the new measures are already provoking from liberals bitterly opposed to the IRA as well as from civil rights groups which have close connections with the republican movement, the bill is almost certain to be approved by the Dail.

Although Mr. Lynch's Plaama Poblachtach party has a precarious overall majority of one, the law is likely to be supported by many members of the opposition Fine Gael, with 50 seats, and the Labor party, with 17.

Mr. Lynch is reported to be confident that he has a mandate from the Irish people to step up his campaign against the IRA.

Responsible political leaders also have offered him encouragement.

The Dail will debate the measure Wednesday and may vote on them the same day.

The IRA has been supported by

Catholics north and south of the border. It wants to reunite by force the British province of Northern Ireland, which is predominantly Protestant, with this independent republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic.

For more than a year, the British have been arresting suspected IRA men in the North and imprisoning them without trial. But they have been helpless to pursue IRA terrorists who cross into Ireland in the republic.

Until now, Mr. Lynch's government has been reluctant to move against the IRA, while condemning the violence.

The significance of the proposed justice law is that it could close off these IRA havens as well.

Mr. Lynch met in London last week with Britain's Prime Minister, Edward Heath, for talks that are believed to have coordinated the efforts of both governments. In the next few months, partly in return for Mr. Lynch's help, Mr. Heath is expected to propose a new form of government for Northern Ireland that will give the Catholic minority more say.

In Belfast, Martin Meenan, 27, an IRA leader in the Catholic Ardoyne district, was jailed for three years after being convicted of membership in the IRA.

Tonight tension from the confrontation building between the IRA and the Dublin government led angry crowds gathered in Catholic districts of Belfast and Londonderry to attack British troops.

The troops were stoned in the Andersonstown, Ardoyne and other sectors of Belfast but an army spokesman said none were hurt.

A crowd of about 300 Catholics marched the four miles from Londonderry to Killea on the Donegal

border with MacStiofain ended

early today.

About 50 members of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, took over the office last night, evicted the staff and hung up posters demanding the immediate prison sentence given to MacStiofain. There was no sign of any weapons.

The demonstrators originally

said they would continue their occupation until MacStiofain was freed but later agreed to leave after talks with army officials.

An Aer Lingus spokesman said this morning: "There has been no damage and everything has been resolved in a civilized manner."

According to some critical U.S. officials, the contractors have been given so-called cost-plus contracts, which fix the company's profit as a percentage of the total cost, the higher the cost, the higher the profit.

Such contracts, the opposite of the usual low-bid contract, tend to lead contractors to bring in excess personnel, since the more workers they have, the higher the cost and the higher the profit, the officials said.

In addition to the civilian con-

tractors,

Manager's Comments

"The Defense Department won't

let me talk about our work, so I'm

not going to tell you anything,"

said a man who described himself

as the manager at Lear Siegler.

He would not give his name.

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Radios, to Hanoi

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## Often in Military Jobs

### Many U.S. Civilians to Work In South Vietnam After War

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (NYT)—U.S. officials here are quietly planning a major postwar presence of civilians in South Vietnam, with many of them performing jobs formerly held by military men.

Operating mostly under Defense Department contracts, 10,000 U.S. civilian advisers and technicians will stay on in South Vietnam after a cease-fire, well-informed sources said. The civilians will do everything from running the South Vietnamese military's personnel and logistics computers, to teaching the South Vietnamese Air Force how to fly and maintain newly provided planes, to repairing the complex military communications network left behind by the U.S. Army.

About half the civilian workers are already in South Vietnam, with others beginning to arrive almost daily. In Saigon under confidential contracts signed during the last few weeks,

No Details Given.

Senior U.S. officials insist that such a continued American presence after the cease-fire violates neither the letter nor the spirit of the peace settlement, as one diplomat put it yesterday. The officials, both civilian and military, have refused repeatedly to provide any details about postwar U.S. planning here.

A few Americans and some foreign diplomats here have expressed doubts about the wisdom of such a postwar policy.

"It like 1961 or 1968 all over again," remarked a Western official, who has served several tours of duty in Indochina.

"The Americans are full of optimism again and once more they are proceeding as if the Vietnamese had never been around. They're just bringing in Americans to do the job," he added.

Until last month, the number of civilian employees had been in decline, falling from a high of more than 10,000 American workers in 1970 to 5,000 now.

Two Companies Named.

North Vietnam would agree in principle to an even withdrawal of its forces.

In accordance with the pr-

inciple of reduction of troops on

both sides, Saigon would begin a partial demobi-

lization.

South Vietnamese sources said if the government were required to begin a partial demobilization of its 1.1-million man armed forces, it would begin with the 60,000 men detached from their regular duties and assigned to civilian ministries and various non-military duties. Most of these were commissioned officers from the regular army.

Beyond that, however, it is unclear what form demobilization would take or how extensive it would be. The government reportedly has denied suggestions that its special crack units such as the marines and paratroopers would be considered for reduction. In fact, the government is counting on the army to be its principal political and administrative force in the countryside after a cease-fire and is not amenable to demobilization at all.

In addition, U.S. and Vietnamese social and economic analysts are unanimous in their view that an move to send more than 150,000 soldiers back into civilian life on short notice could have serious consequences. If the troops to be released were ordinary soldiers, of limited skills, they could become an unemployed, disillusioned source of potential trouble.

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## U.S. Civil Libertarians Concerned Rights Issue in Airport Searches

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—The growing number of arrests of air travelers on and other charges, as a by-product of searches to discover potential hijackers, has stirred a clamor among civil libertarians.

They contend that civil rights have been violated and that reported suspicion of hijacking sometimes used as a pretext for searches that are intended to run up narcotics.

Almost 6,000 travelers have been arrested at U.S. airports during the last 20 months as a result of checks to prevent hijackers from boarding airliners.

Fewer than 20 percent of the arrests were for carrying a weapon, threatening to hijack en route or other charges possibly related to a hijacking attempt.

More than 2,000 passengers have been arrested for possession of drugs that were found when they were searched. Approximately the same number were arrested for illegal entry. Others were arrested on charges ranging from molestation to forgery.

The steep rise in the number of persons snared for crimes unrelated to hijacking has resulted in airline and the government tightening their security nets around airports this year in response to an epidemic of efforts to hijack planes for huge ransom.

So far this year, the Bureau

of Customs and the Department of Justice's marshal service, the two agencies that share the responsibility for airport security, have arrested more than 3,000 persons at airports. From July through October, customs agents say they arrested 1,350 persons, or almost as many as in the previous 16 months.

In many cases, civil liberties lawyers contend, federal agents appear to have searched passengers under the pretense of looking for weapons when they actually suspected that the passengers carried drugs or other contraband.

This suspicion is shared partly by Benjamin O. Davis, assistant secretary of transportation for consumer affairs and safety, who helps direct the federal anti-hijacking program. He said in a telephone interview:

"I think it's true some people have been doing some searching for narcotics violations. And I think there is a danger in this from a civil rights standpoint that has me worried."

"Searching for narcotics is wrong where security is designed for hijacking. We've got to keep the two things separated, or we'll put the anti-hijacking program in jeopardy over the civil rights issue," he said, adding that federal agents at airports were under strict instructions not to disregard civil rights of passengers to be seized."

Government officials maintain that five federal court decisions have upheld the right of federal agents to suspect that certain persons may be potential hijackers and to arrest them on other charges if searches uncover incriminating evidence.

The foundation of the judicial sanction was written by U.S. Judge Jack Weinstein of the Eastern District of New York in May, 1971, over the admissibility of evidence of drugs found on a passenger, Frank L. Lopez. He had been singled out in a hijack check and a search had indicated that he carried heroin.

Although Judge Weinstein ruled Mr. Lopez because of improper behavior of an airline employee in the application of the screening procedure, he ruled that the heroin was admissible as evidence.

Judge's Ruling

"If a 'risk' for weapons is conducted in good faith to locate a weapon believed to be present on the basis of information generated by a well-administered federal anti-hijacking system and does not go beyond the limits of what is required to uncover such an object, seizure of evidence of crimes other than those involved in boarding aircraft with a weapon is justified," the judge held.

Police said the heroin was bought in Marseilles for between 15,000 and 18,000 francs a kilo, for resale on the wholesale market in the United States at about \$12,000 a kilo. French police information was that a kilo—3.2 pounds—would be cut into some 1,300 individual doses by street-level pushers.

as it moves toward even tighter airport security, is weighing a plan under which any airline passenger would be required to sign a document before each trip consenting to a search as a condition of obtaining a ticket. But there is the debate within the administration over whether this would be constitutional.

Melvin L. Wolf, national legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said in an interview that he believed the searches were unconstitutional, but he said the ACLU had not taken a conclusive stand on the issue yet because it conceded, "pragmatically," that the need for assuring safety of air travel might justify them.

But, he continued, if such searches unearth evidence of crimes unrelated to hijacking, the evidence should not be admissible in court because government agents at the time did not have reasonable cause to believe another type of crime had been committed.

The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees Americans against "unreasonable searches and seizures," and states "no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Government officials maintain that five federal court decisions have upheld the right of federal agents to suspect that certain persons may be potential hijackers and to arrest them on other charges if searches uncover incriminating evidence.

The foundation of the judicial sanction was written by U.S. Judge Jack Weinstein of the Eastern District of New York in May, 1971, over the admissibility of evidence of drugs found on a passenger, Frank L. Lopez. He had been singled out in a hijack check and a search had indicated that he carried heroin.

Although Judge Weinstein ruled Mr. Lopez because of improper behavior of an airline employee in the application of the screening procedure, he ruled that the heroin was admissible as evidence.

Judge's Ruling

"If a 'risk' for weapons is conducted in good faith to locate a weapon believed to be present on the basis of information generated by a well-administered federal anti-hijacking system and does not go beyond the limits of what is required to uncover such an object, seizure of evidence of crimes other than those involved in boarding aircraft with a weapon is justified," the judge held.

The officer need not close his eyes to evidence of other crimes which he may uncover," the judge added.

In effect, the ruling upheld the use of a two-part anti-hijacking screening program developed in 1968 by the Federal Aviation Administration to sift possible hijackers.

The first part is a so-called "behavioral profile"—a set of characteristics, never publicly disclosed, common to hijackers in the past. Airline agents are trained to sight passengers who follow this prescribed pattern (only about half of 1 percent of all passengers meet the profile) and then subject them to surveillance by the second part of the system, a "magnetometer" at boarding gates that indicates whether they are carrying a large amount of metal.

If passengers have the profile characteristics and trip the metal detector, they are called aside and asked to show what object tripped the device and in some cases are searched. The majority of passengers who meet the profile pass the test and are allowed to board. But others are not, as the arrest figures indicate.

The scope of Judge Weinstein's ruling upholding the FAA system has been broadened in four subsequent decisions.

Abuses Admitted

Nevertheless, some government officials concede privately that there are agents who have overstepped the bounds of these decisions by searching passengers on the pretext of looking for weapons when they actually suspected that the passenger carried contraband.

And some may have tailored their court testimony to conform with guidelines of the earlier court decisions, saying, in effect, that they had searched the passenger only because they thought he could be a hijacker, according to government sources.

Government attorneys familiar with the constitutional aspects of the airport searches acknowledge that there are several facets of the anti-hijacking program, such as mandatory checking of carry-on luggage, that have not been tested in court yet to determine if they are consistent with the Fourth Amendment.

Airlines have been required to check the carry-on items of passengers on short-fall commuter flights since last winter, and since August, they have had to check the carry-on luggage of all passengers who met the behavioral profile.

Currently, passengers who meet the profile but refuse to be searched or cannot produce satisfactory identification are not allowed to fly. Figures are not available for recent months, but according to the FAA, in July and August, 833 and 1,130 passengers, respectively, were barred from boarding on these grounds.



MUSHING ALONG TOGETHER—Canadian sled dogs practice for winter races in zoo in Duisburg, Germany, as part of a program to exercise confined animals.

### Biography by President's Daughter

### Truman Book Tells of 'Trial' of Churchill

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Winston Churchill told Harry S. Truman in 1953 "that he had taken a dim view of him as President when he had succeeded President Roosevelt" in 1945, according to a new biography written by Mr. Truman's daughter.

"I misjudged you badly. Since that time, you, more than any other man, have saved Western civilization," the prime minister is quoted as saying to the President.

This and other private moments in Mr. Truman's career are described in a 10-page excerpt from Margaret Truman Daniel's book, "Harry S. Truman," which appears in the Dec. 1 issue of Life magazine.

Mr. Daniel says that at an "shillent" White House stag party, Mr. Truman presided over a mock trial to determine whether Mr. Churchill, his guest of honor, would end in heaven or in hell.

The question came up, the book says, when the prime minister remarked abruptly, "Mr. President, I hope you have your answer ready for that hour when you and I stand before Saint Peter and he says, 'I understand you two are responsible for putting off those atomic bombs. What pears you got to say for yourselves?'"

Mr. Daniel also describes Mr. Truman's later life in the excerpt from her book, which is being published by William Morrow & Co. The formal publication date is in January.

### Blunt Advice

In the excerpt, Mrs. Daniel tells how Adlai E. Stevenson did not heed her father's blunt political advice, and she describes her father's pleasure in the four children she bore after her marriage to Clifton Daniel, now an associate editor of The New York Times.

Writing under her maiden name, Mrs. Daniel reports that Mr. Churchill spoke his words of praise for Mr. Truman during a visit to the United States in January, 1953. She gives this account of the White House party:

"My father gave Mr. Churchill a small stag dinner to which he invited Secretary of Defense Robert Lovett, Averell Harriman, Gen. Omar Bradley and Secretary of State Dean Acheson. Everyone was in an ebullient mood, especially dad," when the prime minister posed his question.

"This could have been a rather unpleasant subject. But Bob Lovett came to the rescue. 'Are you sure, Prime Minister, that you are going to be in the same place as the President for that interrogation?'

Jury of My Peers?

"Mr. Churchill sipped his champagne and then intoned, 'Lovett, my respect for the Creator of this universe and countless others gives me assurance that he would not condemn a man without a hearing... a trial by a jury of my peers.'

"Now the conversation was really soaring. 'Oyez! Oyez!' cried our secretary of state. 'In the matter of the immigration of Winston Spencer Churchill, Mr. Baillie, will you empanel a jury?'

"Everyone eagerly accepted his historic role. Gen. Bradley decided he was Alexander the Great. Others played Julius Caesar, Socrates and Aristotle. Then Mr. Acheson summoned George Washington. That was too much for Mr. Churchill. He saw that things were being stacked against him. 'I waive a jury,' he announced. 'But not habeas corpus.'

"They ignored him and completed the selection of the jury. Dad was appointed judge. The case was tried and the prime minister was acquitted."

### Negative Verdict

After leaving the White House, Mr. Truman reached a negative verdict on Mr. Stevenson's political skills, Mrs. Daniel reports.

"He was severely disappointed by the way Adlai Stevenson declined to accept the responsibility as party leader between the '52 and '56 campaigns," the book says, adding:

"His failure to pick up the reins of leadership brought about a period of confusion and drift

### Humphrey, in Moscow, Calls Exit Fees 'Serious Problem'

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., called the Soviet exit-tax policy for emigrants "serious problem" that could affect improving Soviet-U.S. trade relations.

Arriving for four days of talks about trade and agriculture, Sen. Humphrey said the question of giving credits and most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union still had to be worked out.

"There are some serious problems that have arisen because of the exit visa fees," he said. "We'll talk very frankly with Soviet officials about that problem."

"I wouldn't want them to underestimate the importance of it because the Congress feels very strongly about it, particularly as it affects Soviets of Jewish faith."

Russia Along

Sen. Humphrey, who was accompanied by Sen. Henry Bellmon, R., Okla., and Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., said they would discuss foreign trade and "tentative understandings" reached by Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson.

Sen. Humphrey suggested that the question of the new Soviet exit tax—which reportedly ranges up to 20,000 rubles (\$24,000) for emigrants with a college education—would come into question when his Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee began hearings on an agriculture bill.

"The question will be whether to expand or not," he said.

Meanwhile, five Jewish scientists who have been refused exit visas to Israel appealed today to the Soviet Academy of Sciences for help, saying they were being "forcibly detained" in Russia. The five sent the appeal to the academy's president, Mstislav Keldysh. Copies of their letter were made available to newsmen.

Twenty-four other Soviet Jews who protested the government's refusal to grant them visas to emigrate to Israel in a fast last

### Israel Is Said to Pick Dinitz as U.S. Envoy

JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (AP).—Government sources say Simcha Dinitz, Premier Golda Meir's closest political aide, has been selected to be Israel's next ambassador to the United States.

Israel's envoy in Washington now is Yitzhak Rabin, who will complete a four-year tour in January.

Mr. Dinitz, 43, a native-born Israeli, is director-general of Mr. Meir's office.

Government sources said that Mr. Dinitz's selection was made over the strong objections of Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who favored United Nations representative Yosef Tekoa to succeed Mr. Rabin.

week at the central telegraph office now are serving 15-day jail terms, Jewish sources said today.

Senators in Romania

VIENNA, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Eleven U.S. senators went to Bucharest today, the third stop on a tour of Eastern Europe.

The senators went to the Romanian capital from Sofia. They previously visited Belgrade for talks with President Tito of Yugoslavia.

### Santa Claus Is Target of Women's Lib

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 27 (UPI).—With a full beard, a pillow, a red-and-white fur costume and a hearty ho, ho, ho, Cynthia Larson believes she would be as good a Santa Claus as any man.

Her employers, Holiday Photo and Display Co. of Chicago, say that's ridiculous. They refused to take an application from Miss Larson, for a job as Santa Claus and hired her instead as a "Santa's helper" for pre-Christmas work at an Ames shopping center.

But Miss Larson, daughter of Cliff Larson, Democratic state chairman, wouldn't be put down easily. She filed a sex discrimination complaint against Holiday Photo and Display Co. with the Iowa Civil Rights Commission.

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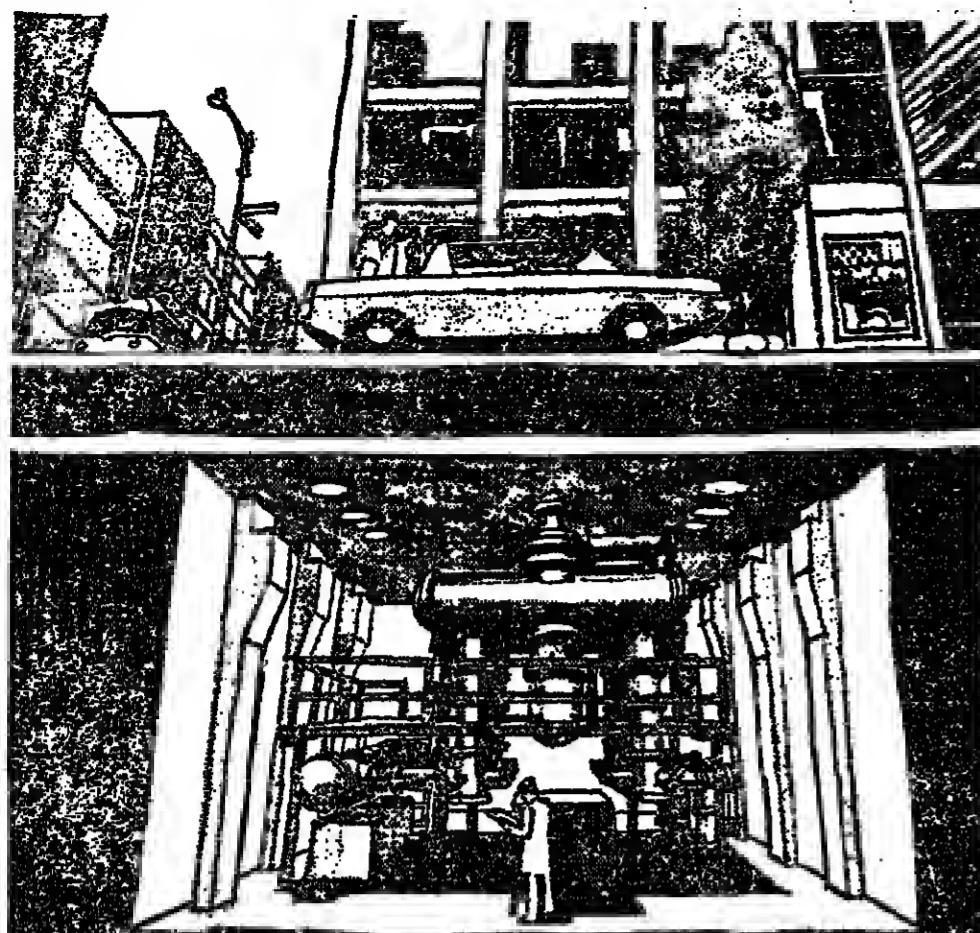
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## New Injection For Leprosy Raises Hopes

**Not a Cure, It May Aid Body to Defend Itself**

By Lawrence K. Altman  
NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (UPI) — A team of researchers has reported promising results after treating a few leprosy patients with injections of a blood substance that has been the center of a scientific mystery since it was discovered in New York almost 25 years ago.

The blood substance, called "transfer factor," does not cure leprosy. But, by using it with existing anti-leprosy drugs, the researchers said, they hope to develop a more effective way for the body to defend itself against the bacterium that causes leprosy and damages the skin and nerves.

Because of a defect in the immunity system of many leprosy patients, their bodies cannot defend adequately against the invasion of leprosy bacteria. Transfer factor helps to correct this defect, according to the study.

Nine Volunteers

The researchers said that they had injected transfer factor into nine volunteer patients. After three years, the researchers reported that six patients had improved slowly and that no change had resulted in the three others.

The researchers said that if repeated injections of transfer factor to leprosy patients "could reconstitute sufficient cell-mediated immunity to hasten recovery or prevent the present high rates of relapse, the problem of leprosy will have been attacked at a most fundamental level."

Leprosy was once untreatable, but now doctors can use sulfonyl and other drugs to arrest many cases.

Nevertheless, leprosy is among the most stubborn infections known. The researchers said that despite drug treatment relapses occur in up to 40 percent of the cases of the most damaging type of the disease. Some leprosy bacteria also have developed resistance to the sulfone drugs that are the mainstay in combating the disease, which affects up to 20 million people throughout the world.

**Wendell Smith,**  
**58, Black Sports Journalist, Dies**

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (UPI) — Wendell Smith, 58, a black television sportscaster and former newspaperman whose support Jackie Robinson credited with helping him become the first black major league baseball player, died yesterday.

Since 1964, Mr. Smith had been a sportscaster for WGN television in Chicago. He also worked for the old Chicago American and WBBM-TV here and was a sportswriter for the Pittsburgh Courier.

While he was with the Courier, he campaigned for bringing in Robinson to break the color barrier in major-league baseball. Robinson, who died last month, once said he would not have made the major leagues without Mr. Smith's effort.

Mr. Smith grew up in Detroit where his father was chief for Henry Ford Jr. He graduated from West Virginia State College in 1937.

He wrote "The Jackie Robinson Story," the first book on Robinson, and was ghost writer for books by Joe Louis, Roy Campanella and Ernie Banks.

### Yutaka Terao

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (AP) — Yutaka Terao, 74, a former vice-president of the upper house of the Japanese parliament, died of a cerebral hemorrhage at a hospital in Tokyo today.

Mr. Terao, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, was vice-president of the upper house from 1956 to 1958.

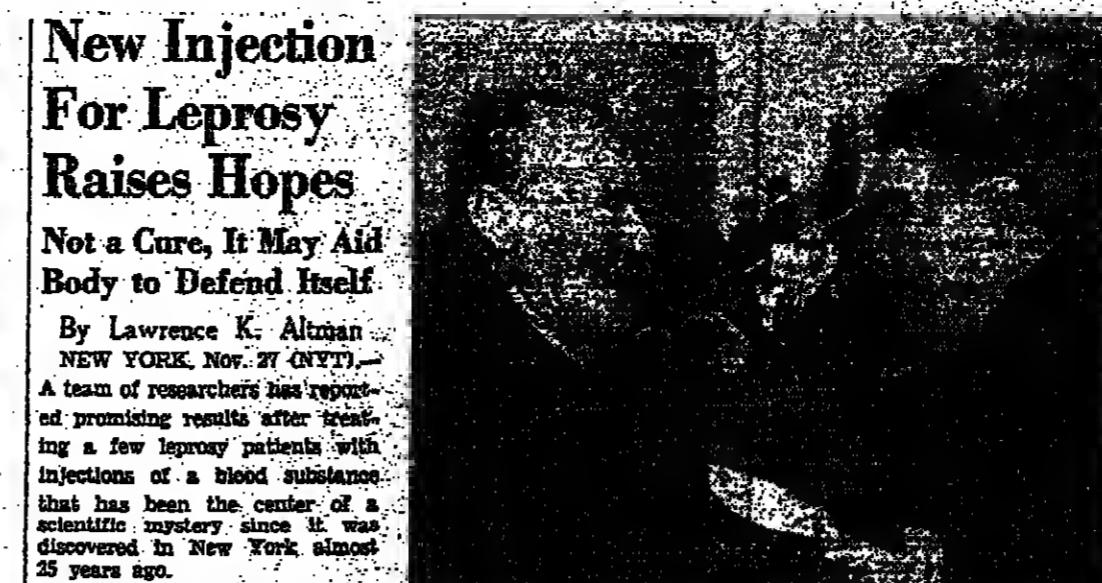
Mr. Terao was not part



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FIRST SECRETARIES — Janos Kadar (left), head of the Hungarian Communist party, greeting Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the Budapest airport yesterday.

## Brezhnev Begins Visit to Hungary

BUDAPEST, Nov. 27 (UPI) — Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev began a twice-postponed visit to Hungary in high spirits.

Because of a defect in the immune system of many leprosy patients, their bodies cannot defend adequately against the invasion of leprosy bacteria. Transfer factor helps to correct this defect, according to the study.

Mr. Brezhnev kissed a woman worker and joked with the diplomatic corps at Budapest's Ferencvaros Airport before launching into five days of talks with Hungarian leaders.

Government sources said that their discussions would center on economic issues. Hungary is

### At Family's Request

## Art That Khrushchev Hated To Adorn His Grave in Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI) — An artist whose work Nikita S. Khrushchev once called "amoral" and possibly "daubed by the tail of an ass" is completing a monument for Mr. Khrushchev's grave, at the request of the dead leader's family.

The artist is Ernst Nevezitsky (the name means "unknown" in Russian), a sculptor who became well known in December, 1962, when Mr. Khrushchev attacked a show of paintings by him and several colleagues—in vivid, unrefined language.

"What's the good of a picture like this?" the Soviet leader said as he stood in front of one modern canvas on a December afternoon. "No cover" means?

Mr. Nevezitsky was Mr. Khrushchev's guide through the show of modern art, and bore much of the leader's fury. It was the beginning of a crackdown on liberalism in the arts.

Later, there was a reconciliation of sorts. In 1966, according to reports circulating here, Mr. Nevezitsky sent Mr. Khrushchev, who was living in involuntary retirement, a friendly telegram on his birthday.

Several months ago, the Khrushchev family approached Mr. Nevezitsky and asked him to do a monument for Mr. Khrushchev's grave in Novodevichiy cemetery here. According to persons who have seen the work in progress, a gold head of Mr. Khrushchev, done in realistic style, stands in front of two less-explicit figures, one white and one black, which appear to be struggling with each other.

This sort of metaphorical contest between good and evil would fit the attitude toward Mr. Khrushchev, which his family revealed at his funeral in September, 1971. At that time, Mr. Khrushchev's son, Sergei, gave a graveside oration in which he observed, "There are people who love him, and people who hate him, but no one can pass him by without turning to look..."

The family invited two outsiders to speak at the small funeral. They emphasized Mr. Khrushchev's devotion to Marxism-Leninism and his crusade against the excesses of Joseph Stalin.

Mr. Nevezitsky was not part

of the group that was invited to speak at the small funeral.

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## The Future of East-West Affairs

Thirty-four countries, realizing and demonstrating that East-West affairs are no longer to be left largely to Washington and Moscow, have gathered at Helsinki to prepare for an eventual high-level conference on European security and cooperation. That the 34, including the United States, should meet at all is in itself a stunning departure. How they will proceed, when and where they will come out—these questions will dominate the business of East-West diplomacy, not to say the shape and stability of Europe, for many years.

The 34 countries represented include 15 from NATO, the postwar Western security organization led by the United States; seven from the Warsaw Pact, the Eastern counterpart dominated by the Soviet Union; and 13 other neutrals and various hangers-on. Such a large and diverse and, in many cases, fearful and hostile group of nations has never in history cooperated fruitfully for any substantial period of time. It is an act of courage and audacity that they should be trying now.

\* \* \*

There are differences among the conferences without saying. These arise perhaps as much from unresolved—and, at this point, unresolvable—policy debates within given countries as from conflicting national viewpoints already set in concrete. The lowest common denominator or consensus is that, with so many of the old cold-war problems and anxieties at least reduced—East Germany and West Germany are both at Helsinki, for instance, a postwar "first"—a new basis of relations must be brought into being. After that, the arguments and doubts

The principal unresolved question is whether the conference will or should end the division of Europe into the two political-military blocs created after World War II by the "outlanders," the Russians and the Americans. The current American viewpoint, insofar as there is one, seems to have just been stated by a private establishment group, the Atlantic Council, which declared that the aim of the Helsinki proceedings and of the forthcoming European force-reduction talks should not be to end American engagement in Europe but to "actually reaffirm America's decisive role"; this result

would be "the payoff of 25 years" of involvement in Europe. The Soviet viewpoint seems to be that while it would be desirable to reduce the American military and political presence in Europe, though not necessarily to terminate it, the important consideration is not to act in any way as to unsettle either Soviet political domination of East Europe or Soviet political and economic access to West Europe.

Many of the smaller nations, both those inside and outside the two blocs, see Helsinki essentially as a way to gain for themselves more maneuvering room on the continent and a sense of greater control over their own national destinies. In both West and East Europe there is a certain tendency to continue freeloading on their respective patrons but, as well, a conflicting tendency to demand and accept more participation and responsibility. So it is that some small countries fear Helsinki will be left as a "little United Nations," a debating playroom, while the Big Two stay behind closed doors settling big questions-like force reductions and nuclear postures—over their heads. Typically, Romania has already protested vigorously against not being consulted to its satisfaction in the settlement of a particular procedural matter.

Does Mr. Nixon's vision of creating a "structure of peace," or a "generation of peace," include his personal appearance toward the end of his second term in a grand unprecedented meeting of the heads of 34 states—a meeting at which this "structure" and "generation" would be formally consecrated? Has his Kremlin counterpart any similar vision, or visions? The answer, we would guess, depends in large measure on how willing and careful the two will be to consult meaningfully with their allies and lesser adversaries and with the neutrals and unaligned, and to let them share in planning and building whatever is to be planned and built. It is a very exciting if very confusing prospect. What makes it worth following is its significance in determining the largest part of the quality of the United States' international life for years to come—with all that this could mean, in terms of reordered priorities and reallocation of resources, for the quality of our domestic life as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Trade With Moscow

The Soviet economy has entered a period of deep austerity. That has been made clear in a speech by Premier Kosygin to Soviet planners, a speech of such potential impact that several weeks were allowed to pass between its delivery and public announcement of its contents. In terms as grim as those used by Nikita Khrushchev in an earlier period of economic stringency a decade ago, Premier Kosygin demanded an end to the initiation of all but the most essential new construction projects, maximum parsimony in the expenditure of foreign exchange and primary emphasis upon obtaining higher productivity from existing capital investment. Just as in the Khrushchev era, the present Kremlin stress on economy is a product of difficulties in agriculture and of the problems posed by the continued inefficiency of resource utilization in construction and industry.

These Soviet difficulties must inevitably have an important effect on the prospects for Soviet-American trade opened by the economic agreements recently reached in Washington. The Soviet Union can increase its purchases from this country by diverting foreign exchange that might have been used to buy goods from Western Europe or Japan. But these possibilities are limited, especially in light of the huge drain Soviet grain purchases have made on Moscow's restricted foreign exchange holdings.

The Russians have come to recognize that their future economic development will depend more and more on keeping up with technological advances in the United States and other Western countries. The highly centralized structure of Soviet industry militates against the broad-based research and development activities that are at the root of productivity growth in the West. The

NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Helsinki Happening

As everyone has pointed out, the Helsinki talks are an historic event. Whatever emerges, the talks among the representatives of more than 30 states are a happening in their own right. Beyond them, the prospects are still uncertain. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for which

realization is a preparation could turn out to be little more than an exercise in declamatory politics, or it could merely provide a framework for changes that are taking place anyway. There is, however, a good chance that it will itself produce some real impetus for change in Europe.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

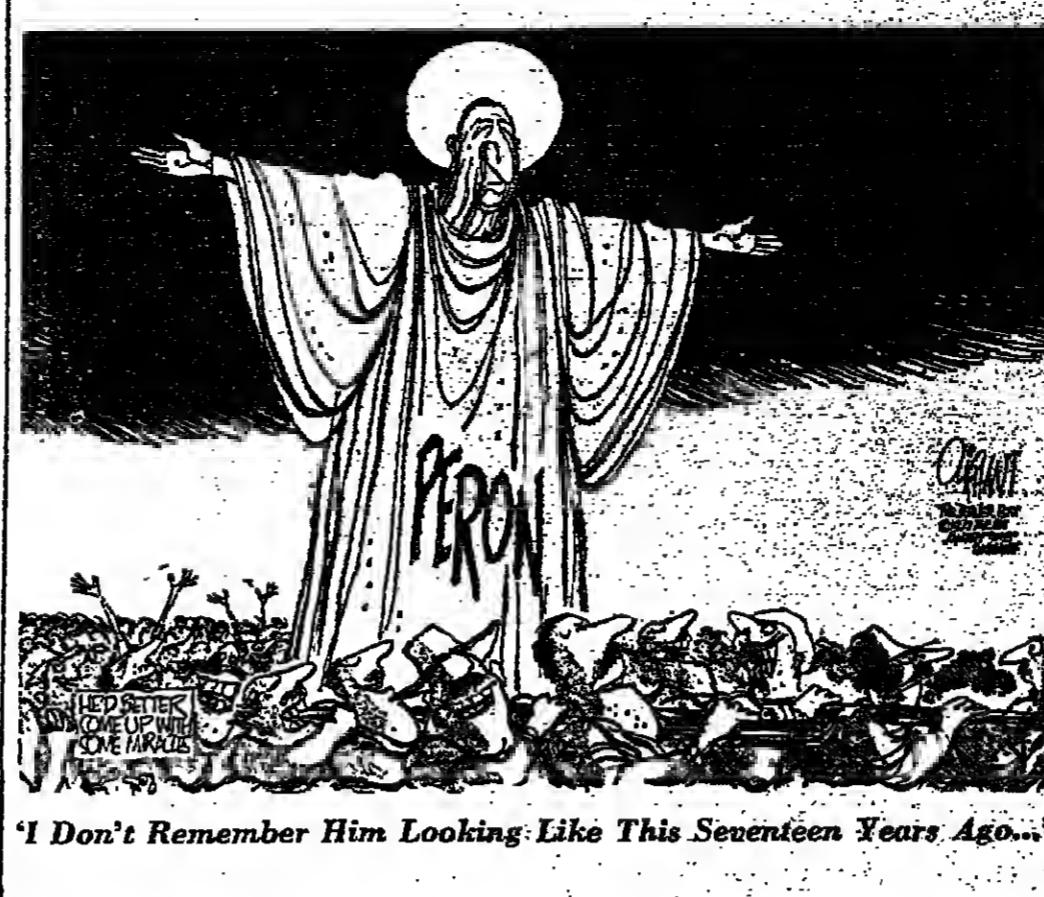
November 28, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Quite one-half of the senators and members of the House of Representatives have already arrived here. Next week will bring up their number to the full complement of Congress. The arrivals have been plentifully interviewed and their statements, turning chiefly on Cuba, the currency and reciprocity, can be taken as anticipating the general feeling in Congress on these subjects.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 28, 1922

CHICAGO—Eugene Debs, in the first speech he has made since his release from the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, where he served a sentence for making seditious remarks under provisions of the Espionage Act, said: "I had rather be in jail with my self-respect than free with a gag in my mouth. I obeyed my conscience and lost my citizenship but I would rather it that way than the other."



'I Don't Remember Him Looking Like This Seventeen Years Ago.'

## The Future of Equality

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When new public concerns roll the surface of politics, we often wait for someone with a longer view of society to identify the issue underneath. In the case of the new American concerns about busing, quotas and the like, that function has now been brilliantly performed by Daniel Bell, the Harvard sociologist.

His analysis, taken from a forthcoming book on post-industrial society, is in the current number of the quarterly that Prof. Bell co-edits, *The Public Interest*. He argues that what really divides opinion in America and will increasingly do so there and elsewhere, is a difference of view about equality.

The long-standing liberal belief has been in *equality of opportunity*. The object has been to free the individual from discriminations of race or class, so that he can rise in society on his own merits.

### Assure Their Share

The new demand is for *equality of result*. Thus it is not enough that society should seek to give members of different groups an equal chance at a good education; it must try to minimize differences among graduates by reducing life's rewards for high achievement and competitive success. Not only should unfair obstacles to good jobs be removed, but groups should be assured by quotas their share of income, status and power.

Bell demonstrates the dangerous implications of the new equality. It takes a bloc view of life, he rightly says, rather than an individual one. It would require "representation" of groups in all aspects of society: a proportionate number of blacks and chicanes and women on university faculties, for example.

The irony of that approach is that it reverses the historic Western movement toward respect for the individual. We have objected, Bell says, when a person was "judged and excluded because he was a member of a particular group"—a Jew or a black, say. Now the argument is that one ought to have a particular status because one is a member of a group.

But everyone belongs to more than one group in society. Which is to count in determining status—one's color? Sex? Religion? Age? Ethnic background? How can democracy work in such fractionated confusion? Are we really to have a "representative" Supreme Court?

### Ultimate Risk

The ultimate risk seen by Bell is a leveling down of excellence. It is unfair to select only some high school graduates for college, then we have open admissions and let all in. But is it not equally unfair, under the new egalitarianism, to have unequal, less-tolerant faculties? And why should one university be more elite than another? Shouldn't a national system distribute teachers and students equally among ad?

As the logic of the new equality is pressed to the extreme, its dangers appear. If merit and hard work are to be subordinated as the basis for advancement in universities or business or other institutions, the resulting society is likely to be less productive and less cultured. So Bell argued, concluding:

"A society that does not have its best men at the head of its leading institutions is a social, biological and moral absurdity."

Reducing Bell's elegant essay to these few paragraphs may make him sound harder than he is. He is highly sensitive to social injustice. But the way to end it, he argues, is not to extinguish competition but to prevent those who make it to the top from using disparate material and social advantages.

He is optimistic about that. Differences of wealth, he predicts, "can—and will—be mitigated by a social minimum." He ends by saying: "A well-tempered meritocracy can be a society not of equals but of the just."

It is an essay of powerful clarity. But I find that I disagree with some major premises.

The demand for the new equality may not in fact be the

central value problem of our time, as Bell posits. It may be a transitional phase, resulting from the sudden awareness by some groups of the immense historic roadblocks to their advancement on merit. If he looks around, Bell might even find some evidence that it is harder for women than for men to advance on the Harvard faculty. The pressure for quotas will hopefully ease discrimination down.

Nor is American society as much of a meritocracy today as Bell seems to assume, at least in the financial sphere. Our tax

laws favor the rich, and changing them against entrenched privilege is enormously difficult. Finally, and most important, Bell's optimism seems to me widely misplaced. Has he any idea of the public's hatred of meritocracy? The working and middle classes seem to be turning their economic ambitions against the lower-middle—the poor, the broken families, the inadequate. I think the central problem is still to find the social and political path to a "well-tempered meritocracy."

## Two Approaches to Europe

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS.—The United States and Russia have resumed meetings on arms control in Geneva at the same time that 24 Western nations have gathered in Helsinki to prepare a European security conference. And the coincidence in timing is no accident.

For the two meetings represent two different approaches to the organization of Europe. Both approaches are now being followed in a competitive way because the United States is hung up as to which of the two it truly favors.

One approach to Europe is Big Twonism. The heads of the superpowers—the Emperor of the East and the Emperor of the West—sit down together from time to time and decide the big questions affecting Europe.

### Russia Likes It

Russia has a particular liking for Big Twonism. Party with Washington confirms Moscow's supreme position in Eastern Europe. It is a way of keeping order in the backyard. With order in the backyard, the Russians are better fixed to deal with China and stake claims in the Near East, Africa, and Latin America.

In the last couple of years, anyhow, Moscow has been at pains to make Big Twonism pay dividends. One agreement on arms

control has been reached, and a second is in prospect in the current Geneva talks. The Russians have helped the United States in Vietnam, and initiated what could be a rich diet of economic exchanges.

The second approach to Europe emphasizes multilateral diplomacy with an important voice for the European allies. It has an appeal in France, Britain and West Germany—countries which still want a voice in their decisions.

The multilateral approach has also gained some support in Eastern Europe—particularly in Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland—because it affords room for maneuver with Russia. Precisely in order to give themselves more scope, the East Europeans have taken the lead in pushing for the security conference now under discussion in Helsinki.

Recently, the multilateral approach has not been without payoffs. The agreements on German borders negotiated in the past two years basically resulted in part because of Western Europe's divisions. The task is extremely hard. Which is one more reason why the foreign policy reorganization projected in Washington should leave a central place for the deep seriousness, the far-sighted vision, and sense of global structure concentrated in the person of Henry Kissinger.

Theoretically, the United States

**Bernard Levin**

**From London:**

**Short of being caught smoking pot or dropping acid, it is hard to see what Princess Anne can do now to top what she has already done.**

LONDON.—I have said it before and I will say it again: the silly season, which used to begin on the first August day, not enough for a reporter to fly an egg on the sidewalk and end when Parliament resumed in October, now runs the whole year round. At any rate, this is—as it once would have been—the three seasons, how do you account for the whoop-de-doo now going on concerning Princess Anne? It isn't after all, as if the newspapers had nothing to fill their columns with.

Princess Anne was eaten by lions while earning a crust exhibiting himself as a sideshow in a circus.

Would Anne be prosecuted? If not, why not? If so, on what charge? Would she plead guilty? Would she be fined? Could she be jailed? Should she be hanged? Might she be sent to the salt mines? (Gosh, we don't have any salt mines; never mind, that's the principle of the thing that counts.)

The nation, every fiber of its being unbearably convulsed in a frenzy of apathy, held its breath. But before the press had quite exhausted the last drop of drooling idiocy to be extracted from Princess Anne's up-setting of Paul Revere, sang my buttons if she didn't go and throw them another entire bucketful to keep them going. It was reported that she had been out for hunting.

Whee! The fat was really in the fire now, or not, as the case might be. For you must know, gentle reader, that fox hunting—memorably defined by Oscar Wilde as "the unspeakable in full pursuit of the unspeakable"—is in this country a subject that excites the most furious passions. Most people, to judge by opinion polls, are opposed to such blood sports, only they don't seem to care very much either way, preferring to concentrate on such trivia as making a living and wondering whether the world is going to blow itself up. The hunting folk, however, regard their monkeys as something a good deal more sacred than the Church of England, while the active opponents of the game denounce the entire business as an invention of the devil.

Now since fox hunting is not "sport," the opponents could not fulfill their hearts' desire by adding to Anne's criminal record; instead, they demanded the resignation of the queen from her position as patron of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; or on the somewhat remissive grounds that the queen's daughter had been publicly tried to a yok. (The Society, which does much good work, has always been two-faced in its refusal to condemn fox hunting because it is largely run by the pointers and their associates.)

### Uproar Redounded

The royal spokesmen went to work pointing out that Princess Anne was entitled to indulge in any pastime not against the law: headlines, editorials and cartoons proliferated; many people began to complain of deafness brought on by the snoring of those killed in a covey by the whole business, and then, with exquisite timing, the police announced that they had warned Anne about her driving, one would not be bringing charges.

The roar redoubled: one Labor member of Parliament, recently fined for speeding, announced that he was going to ask for his money back and another announced that he was going to move a resolution in the House of Commons deplored favoritism by the police when the miscreants are VIPs. More editorials, more yards of column-inches. Short of being caught smoking pot or dropping acid, it is hard to see what Princess Anne can do now to top what she has already done.

As for me, I am making for the hills. But as I hope, I would just like to point out that we have a full-scale economic crisis, that people are killing one another in Ireland, that a huge race-and-immigration row is boiling up, and our relations with the Common Market are in a very tricky situation before we have even joined. Perhaps I won't make for the hills after all; I'll just stay here and see if I can freeze an egg on the sidewalk.

We certainly send no boxes of Cuban cigars to the United States; only some clients, while passing through Geneva, take such boxes, prepared in advance, with them.

We would be obliged if you would make the necessary corrections because these two points could lead to awkward misunderstandings.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Letters

### Diplomatic Affair

I have just returned from a trip to England, where I was startled to discover that at least some of the European press has decided that there is a war going on between Ambassador Wilson, the administration and me. The manner in which this affair has been treated in parts of the press raises questions that deserve attention.

First, our prospects are dismal if contrary assessments, opinion, even criticism—intended to be constructive—are to be rejected out of hand. If all that is different is to be labeled disloyal, bitter or personal, then the slide toward the totalitarian regime of "public information" lies immediately ahead. Nor will the press help us avoid this Orwellian world if it persists in turning differences into personal vendettas.

Second, understandably, I suppose, some of the comment on what I have said and written has stressed with relish comments critical of American attitudes, policies and actions. I believe my record will show, and my friends in Europe will attest, that I have been even-handed in my criticism—there is more than enough blame to go around. The tone of my recent piece in *Fortune* was misinterpreted: "The Dialogue of the Deaf." Furthermore, the theme of remorse I made in Bonn in February, 1971, which to an extent opened up this subject, was the clear and present danger of Europe's failure to recognize the profound changes going on in the United States and the adverse impact on their most basic long-term interests of this obsessive failure to pay attention.

Third, I wish to deal with an implication in Wilson's message to the Herald Tribune. It suggests that civil servants are, or certainly should be, Wodehouse creatures: they speak only when spoken to, softly and discreetly.

Spoof wants a continuation of the mutually beneficial defense relationship as exemplified by

the renewal of our base agreements negotiated by ex-Ambassador Robert C. Hill under the Nixon administration.

All this leads me to query how many days fellow countrymen like Spoof have spent in Spain.

ROBERT EVERETT MARTIN

Cuban Cigars

We read with much interest the article on Cuban cigars by Mr. Tuchy, which appeared in the *ISTC* of Nov. 22.

We have noticed two errors in that article:

1. The Cuban leaders are themselves enough of experts in every aspect of tobacco so that they have no need whatsoever of our advice.

## 'Premier Says Egypt Is Ready for War, Certain of Victory

Cairo, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Premier Aziz Sicky said today that Egypt was prepared for any military and ready for a battle with Israel, "which can be imposed on us at any moment."

Mr. Sicky, making his budget speech to the Egyptian parliament, spoke as Egypt, Syria and Libya were maintaining close contact over the recent Israeli-Syrian border battles.

The government is prepared

all eventualities and in the event of a battle we shall be tenacious. We shall regain our honor and our territories," Mr. Sicky said.

Mr. Sicky said that the Arabs

never relinquish an inch of land and that no partial

settlement will ever be accepted.

The premier, who visited Moscow last month for talks with Soviet leaders on continued arms supplies to Egypt, said that his government had fulfilled its pledges to supply the Egyptian armed forces with all their requirements. He said that the government would also tackle civilian problems.

Mr. Sicky declared that Israel's target "is not only our land, but also our social system."

"We are Socialists and we believe in moral and religious values. We are Egypt, and Egypt will remain forever as the bastion for the defense of Arabism."

## Hurt in Italy Quakes, Tents pushed to Area

SOCIL PICENO, Italy, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Authorities rushed tents to this city 130 miles east of Rome today in the move to house persons made homeless by a violent earthquake four smaller tremors yesterday.

Dozens of houses were made inhabitable when the quake, which measured eight points on the 13-point Mercalli scale, struck oil Piceno and outlying mountainous regions.

Although damage was extensive, only three persons have been killed—two men and a 31-year-old woman. Hundreds of persons spent the night huddled around bonfires or from windows because of fear that they would collapse. Hospitals here and one in a nearby town were evacuated. The station and city hall were damaged.

## Minister in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The foreign minister of Bangladesh, Nasimuddin Azad, arrived today in London for a two-day visit, during those he met with Foreign Minister Maurice Schuman.



Associated Press  
WINTERWEAR—Specially designed plastic covers have been placed over 18th-century Italian female statues in a Leningrad park, to protect them from rigors of winter. And none too soon, for snow can be seen to be collecting on the plastic tops.

## Parents Make Formal Request

### Probe Asked in Poet's Death in Soviet Camp

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—The parents of a poet who died in a forced-labor camp have demanded a "comprehensive and official explanation" from Soviet officials.

Unless they get it, the parents said in a letter, "we will insist that our son was killed in establishment ZNKh 395," the number of the Mordovian prison camp.

The poet, 33-year-old Yuri Galanskov, died on Nov. 4 of peritonitis, nearly three weeks after an operation in the camp for a perforated ulcer.

The two-page letter was addressed to the Department of Supervision of Places of Confinement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and dated Nov. 16. It was made available to some Western correspondents today.

Mr. Galanskov had been expected to leave Bonn's University Clinic tomorrow. He was admitted Friday. Officials expect him to be out of the hospital in time for final talks on forming a new government with the Free Democrats.

Attacked novelist Mikhail Sholokhov for being what he called "an ordinary political demagogue."

In their letter, the parents stated that their son had suffered from an ulcer since 1961, a fact that Mr. Galanskov's lawyer made public in his final appeal at the trial.

The parents said the administration of the camp hospital "proposed a number of times that he be operated on, but he refused" because a camp surgeon named Zaburovsky "warned our son that, because of his physical weakness and the clinic's lack of

the necessary post-operative diet, he would not survive the operation."

"This is why we asked the camp administration to transfer him to the prison hospital in Leningrad, where the operation could be performed under appropriate conditions," the letter said.

Mr. and Mrs. Galanskov added that they had "frequently" made the same appeal to the MVD's Dr. R.K. Shabb, "who officially told us that she saw no necessity for a transfer, since his condition was satisfactory and he needed no special diet."

Not so, said an officer here.

## Pay Is the Same—Low

### Foreign Legion Guards a Shrunken Empire

By William J. Coughlin

DJIBOUTI, Afars and Issas, Nov. 27.—The French Foreign Legion remains today the same outfit that has provided the material for a hundred novels—a hardened band of foreign mercenaries helping to protect French interests overseas.

The pay is still low, its patrols still cover some of the world's most desolate territory and a legionnaire's past is still his own secret. But times have changed since the legion was founded 141 years ago. The vast French empire stretching to Africa, Indochina and beyond is gone; this is the last French colony in Africa.

The 13th Demi-Brigade of the Legion Etrangere has its headquarters here, a unit of some 1,000 men. Its officers are French and all its men are volunteers, among them Belgians, Portuguese, Yugoslavs, Spaniards, Turks and Germans—although the legion no longer harbors the great number of Germans it did after World War II.

But today many of the soldiers are Frenchmen attracted by the legion's reputation for bravery, secrecy and exotic adventure. A Frenchman also receives a higher enlistment bonus from the legion than he would get from the French Army.

New Name Possible

If he wishes, a man may take a new name when he joins the legion. But is it, as legend in says, a haven for refugees from justice? Tradition has it that the legion will accept any man except a known murderer.

Not so, said an officer here.

The legion will not enlist a man it knows to be wanted for a criminal offense. Political refugees are a different matter and, the officer said with a shrug, it is course difficult to check the backgrounds of men from so many countries.

Once in the men remain silent about their past. "We protect a man's secret," the officer said, then added with a smile, "even if it is that he has no secret."

What about the legion's reputation as a refuge for men fleeing marital woes? Officers based here in East Africa may have their families with them but when asked about the enlisted men, the officer replied sternly: "We regard all of our men as bachelors."

Discipline is harsh. "You must be tough," an officer said.

#### 40 Top Age Limit

The legion always has more volunteers than it needs and entrance requirements are exacting. Enlistees must be between age 18 and 40 and must pass a strict physical examination. Enrollment is for five years. At the end of his service, the legionnaire becomes eligible for French citizenship.

The commander of the 13th

#### Emergency on Airliner

TEL AVIV, Nov. 27 (AP).—A Trans World Airlines jet with 106 passengers aboard made an emergency landing today after an engine cowling ripped away as the plane took off. The Boeing-707 was headed for Rome, Paris and New York.

Demi-Brigade is Col. James Petre, whose close-cropped grey hair, slight build and rimless glasses give him a slightly professorial air. It is deceiving.

The colonel has served with the legion in North Africa, the Pacific and Indochina. He is a survivor of the last great French battle in Vietnam, Dien Bien Phu.

His men patrol this small coastal enclave to maintain law and order among a population of 150,000 to 200,000 mostly nomads. Despite a small but growing independence movement in the territory, there is little trouble.

The main problems his men face, the colonel said, are the heat and lack of water in the barren areas away from the coast. It is a legion requirement that men be given duty in France after two years here.

#### Grenade and Flames

The philosophy of the mercenaries seems to be: "We foreigners have only one means of proving to France our gratitude, to be killed for her."

The insignia of the legion itself is a small red grenade spouting seven flames and its motto: "Honor and faithfulness."

The Foreign Legion has long abandoned the heavy red trousers and high-collared blue coat that were its first uniform. During World War I, it adopted the blue of the French Army and later changed to khaki.

In Djibouti, its officers and men wear tropical khaki shirts, shorts and the classic kepi headgear.

(© Los Angeles Times.)

## Brandt Will Remain In Hospital for Week

BONN, Nov. 27 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will remain in a hospital here for the rest of the week for treatment of inflamed vocal cords strained by campaign speaking, a government spokesman said today.

Mr. Brandt had been expected to leave Bonn's University Clinic tomorrow. He was admitted Friday. Officials expect him to be out of the hospital in time for final talks on forming a new government with the Free Democrats.

Mr. Brandt had been arrested in January, 1967. A year later, he was tried and convicted of "anti-Soviet activity." The charges stemmed from an underground journal he published called "Phoenix," which criticized restrictions on Soviet writers and

artists.

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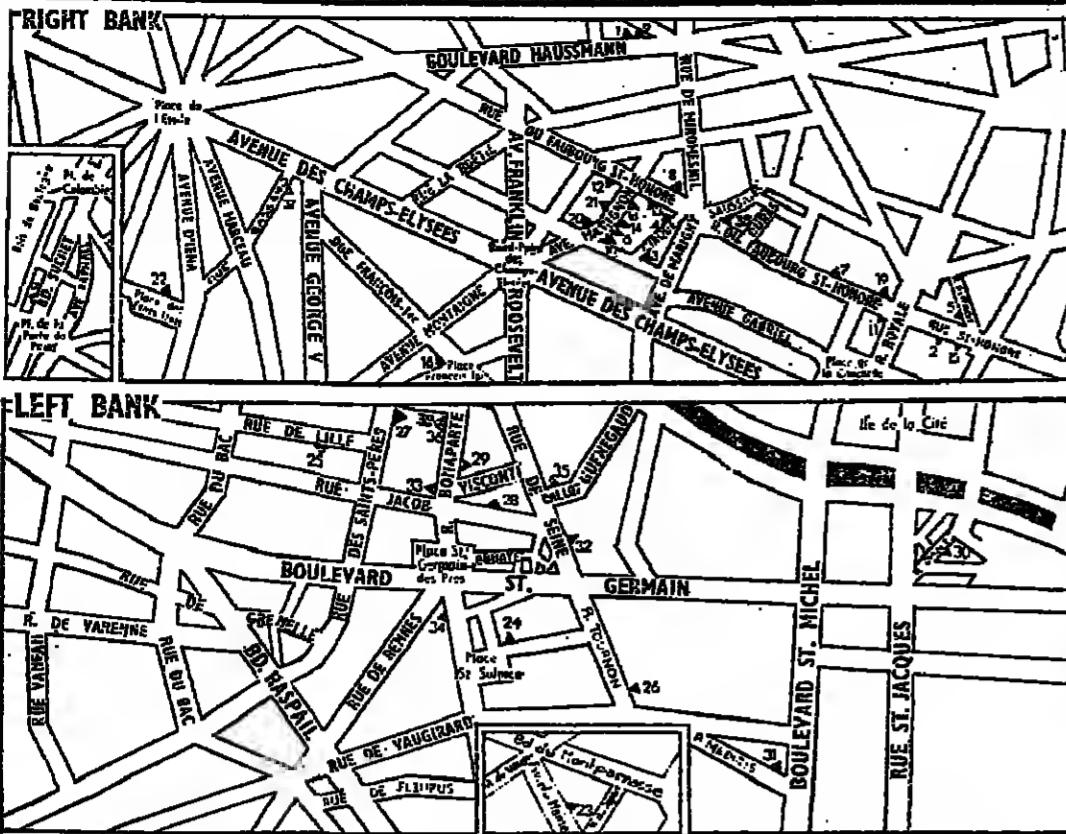
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## Creating a Center for Contemporary Music

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 27 (IHT). — The only serious problem faced by the organizers of the new festival of contemporary music just unveiled here in one busy weekend, is how to keep up the pace.

The three days included six live concerts with total of 25 works, about a third of them first performances and several others French premieres. There also were a showing of films of Mauricio Kagel, the opening of a tapestry exhibition, and a morning confrontation yesterday with several of the composers. Everything was heavily attended by a generally youthful audience, and the reactions were lively and usually positive.

Up to now, Metz has hardly been known as one of Europe's cultural crossroads, but there are a number of factors that make this citadel city—which shares more than its penetrating winter weather with Germany—a natural enough location for the new Rencontres Internationales de Musique Contemporaine.

A Factor

One factor in the recent establishment of the Centre Européen pour la Recherche Musicale, more or less in parallel with the Metz Conservatory, and with the active support of, among others, the city itself and various local and regional booster organizations.

So far, this center for musical research consists mainly of a specialized library and a specialized group—the Percussion Ensemble of Metz—but the plan for

the future is to add the necessary equipment and teaching personnel so that it can live up to its name.

One of the first steps has been the creation of a Europe-wide ensemble of 80 instrumentalists expert in contemporary (the largely post-verbal) music of a "new voice" from which players can be drawn from time to time according to needs. This group made its first appearance Saturday evening.

Not all 80 played here, but a varied group, of such familiar French faces as Georges Barthélémy, first violin of the Orchestre de Paris, and the clarinetist Guy Depey, as well as an English trumpeter and even an American (a tuba player with the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam).

This concert was conducted by Michel Tabachnik, one of the assistant conductors—the chief being

Studio Moderna and another deputy Diego Masson.

There is no attempt to disguise the inspiration from Germany. The educational model can be found in the summer courses of Darmstadt, the concentrated weekend festival format is borrowed from Darmstadt, and in the part of France the example of the radio stations of Saarbrücken, Baden-Baden and Stuttgart is no farther away than a decent radio.

It was, in fact, the excellent orchestra of the Saarland Radio-Television network, under Hans-Joachim Borchert, that gave this three-day gathering its conclusion and climax last night in the Municipal Theater. One of the works, Georges Aperghis's "The Walls Have Eyes," set off a pre-and-post demonstration that led to a repetition of the work—in which the

conductors—the chief being Xavier Darasse.

idea that the walls of a concert hall might have a musical memory was vigorously exploited.

The opening work of this concert brought the first French performances of Klaus Huber's "Tempo," which dealt interestingly with the problem of writing a post-Sergian violin concerto. Hans-Joachim Schneberger was the soloist.

Earlier Concerts

Among the more interesting moments of earlier concerts were Marek Kopelman's "Intimissimo," a chamber work that was what the name suggests, with a delicate interplay of instruments among which the guitar had the most to say; Janusz Kozak's "Luna-Agon," a musical contest for three wind instruments with the rules loaded in Apollo's favor, and the language loaded on the composer's side, and André Boucourechville's "Archipel 5c," which drew some extraordinary sonorities from the organ of the Temple Neuf as the final piece in a recital by Xavier Darasse.

No festival is complete without its classics, and here it was the Paganini Quartet with masterly readings of Boulez's "Livre pour Quatuor," Berg's "Lyric Suite" and, as an encore, Webern's "Six Bagatelles" that filled the bill nicely.

## ARTS AGENDA

The Comédie-Française company is scheduled to perform Brecht for the first time with production of "Le Caducée" ("Andromède") scheduled to open Dec. 7. The work, based on Sophocles' "Antigone," will be performed in a French version by Maurice Reynard, stage designer by Jean-Pierre Michel and Christian Fernandes, artistic director. The role of Creon will be sung by Claude Engelbert, and that of Andromède by Danièle Dantin, with Jean-Claude Lefèvre and François Guimette that of Oedipe.

Ernst Petzold will stage Vittorio Gassman's "Orpheus et l'Euridice" the opening Dec. 15 at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie in Brussels. André Vandermoot will conduct the work and Edouard Mahieu and Christian Fernandes are the designers. Singing the work in French version will be Gérard Chauvet and Bernadette Antunes. In the title parts, with members of the Ballet of the 20th Century also taking part.

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In its latest evolution, the way to play the game now is to be highly meticulous about it. The first step: Spread your whole wardrobe out on a bed and take a close look at it. It is your own taste that should tell you what goes with what. It involves every possible item—belts, scarves, shoes, costume jewelry.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1972

## FINANCE

**Giscard Rejects Curbs Despite .9% Price Rise**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Amid reports that the cost-of-living index took another steep rise last month, President Georges Pompidou and Finance Minister André Giscard d'Estaing held a very important and searching 5-minute discussion today on the accelerating pace of inflation here.

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing reiterated the government's policy that "there is no question of a wage-price freeze."

Cautoring that the level of economic activity and employment were equally important considerations, the finance minister said the government would move "gradually and not abruptly" in trying to restrain the rise

**British Foods Net Rises 14%**

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP-DJ)—So-called British Foods Ltd. reported today a 13.8 percent rise in profits for the half year ended Sept. 30.

The food products company did its net profits were £6.8 million, up from £5.8 million in the same period of 1971. The firm scored an unchanged 15 percent dividend.

Sales for the period rose to £30 million from £29.7 million, the company said, adding that cost divisions showed a gain but a retail grocery sector registered marginal improvement.

**Toyo Kogyo Profit Up**

TOKYO, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Toyo Kogyo's net profits in the six months ended Oct. 31 rose slightly to 4.11 billion yen (\$13.3 billion) from 4.1 billion yen the previous six months, the company said today.

Toyo Kogyo announced an unchanged 4-year dividend and said its total 185.9 billion yen, up from the preceding half-year's 14.4 billion yen.

The company said the increase was due in part to active parts, particularly of rotary-winged cars to the United States. Its gain in profits had been offset by higher labor and material costs. Toyo Kogyo added.

**Fuji Photo Net Rises**

Meanwhile Fuji Photo Film today said half-year net profits rose 6.3 percent, to 3.4 billion yen or \$2.1 billion in the previous six months.

The company declared an unusual 3.75% dividend. It also rises to 65.4 billion yen in 52.5 billion yen.

**One Dollar—**

London, Nov. 27 (AP)—The rate of exchange between the dollar on major international exchanges:

| Nov. 27, 1972      | Today     | Previous  |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| U.S. dollar        | 2.037     | 2.315     |
| U.K. pound         | 43.75-54  | 44.21-54  |
| Sw. krone          | 41.18-51  | 41.07-51  |
| French franc       | 2.758-49  | 3.203-48  |
| West German mark   | 6.667-70  | 6.667-70  |
| Italian lira       | 20.50-52  | 20.50-52  |
| Swiss franc        | 0.0043-45 | 0.0043-45 |
| Belgian franc      | 0.0041-42 | 0.0042-42 |
| Dutch guilder      | 2.775-85  | 2.228-30  |
| Austrian schilling | 2.11-12   | 2.11-12   |
| Canadian dollar    | 1.31-32   | 1.31-32   |
| Swiss franc        | 58.15-49  | 58.15-49  |
| Sw. krone          | 62.45-47  | 63.47-48  |
| French franc       | 17.19-21  | 17.20-24  |
| West German mark   | 4.745-57  | 4.745-59  |
| Italian lira       | 2.774-15  | 2.774-23  |
| Belgian franc      | 201.10    | 201.10    |

Source: B.M.C. Comexis.

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Tool Orders in U.S. Spurt**

U.S. machine tool orders hit the year's high of \$141.8 million in October, up 1.5 percent over the previous high of \$139.8 million in September and the sixth consecutive month in which total industry orders topped \$100 million. The October total ran 114.7 percent higher than the year-ago month. So far this year, orders of new machinery total just under \$1.1 billion, or 51.5 percent higher than the first 10 months of 1971.

**Burman Unit Eyes AKZO Subsidiary**

Burman Industrial Products Ltd. is discussing with AKZO NV the possible takeover of Syntac NV, an AKZO subsidiary. Burman Industrial notes, however, that a firm decision on the proposed acquisition is unlikely before January. Burman Industrial, a producer of industrial building materials, is a subsidiary of Burman Oil Co. Syntac makes and sells coating for the packaging industry.

**Suez Dividend Increase "Probable"**

A dividend increase from last year's 12.50 French francs a share is "extremely probable," says Jacques Monnier, assistant general manager of Cie Financiere de Suez. The higher payout would be made on capital increased to 663 million francs from 544 million. Net profit is expected to rise 10 percent from that achieved in 1971 by the then Cie Financiere de Suez et de Parisienne and by Union Financiere et Miniere, which it took over last May.

**Mitsubishi Plastics Plans Belgian Unit**

Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Ltd. has obtained a "basic understanding" from the Belgian government to establish a subsidiary for production and sales of plastic products. Mitsubishi Plastics expects to set up the subsidiary in Verviers, east

**Would Provide \$500-Million Windfall****SEC to Study Du Pont Merger Project**

By Michael C. Jensen

pany would simply be reacquiring its own shares.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—A complex plan by the family has dominated the key executive posts at Du Pont.

The merger plan had been challenged by more than a dozen stockholders of both Du Pont and Christiansa, and the staff of the SEC is expected to recommend within the next few days that public hearings be held to air the controversy, although the general feeling within the agency is that there is nothing illegal about a closer look.

**Free Hand Needed**

One banker suggested the best thing the government could do would be to set the election early in February so as to get a free hand as soon as possible.

After the meeting with the president, Mr. Giscard later today with the governor of the Bank of France to "study the situation and the possibility of introducing new measures."

Meanwhile, the government, which has been stressing that the problem here is no worse than that of its neighbors, noted that the October rate of inflation was 1.4 percent in Britain, 1.3 percent in Italy, 0.6 percent in the previous six months, the country added.

The plan also would give Christiansa shareholders, many of them members of the Du Pont family, a windfall profit of about \$500 million over the traditional market price of their holding company stock, according to critics. There could be offsetting developments, however, that would dilute the potential profit.

Christiansa, technically a closed-end investment company (offering a fixed number of shares to the public), was formed in 1915 to act as a holding unit for the Du Pont family. Its principal investment has been in E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Under the plan, announced in July, Christiansa proposed to merge with Du Pont, the nation's largest chemical company, in exchange for 1,133 shares of Du Pont stock. Christiansa would then go out of business.

However, since over 90 percent of Christiansa's assets consist of Du Pont stock, the chemical com-

**German Deficit In Payments Seen Widening in 1973**

FRANKFURT, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—West Germany's international payments, moving into the red for the first time in eight years, should close 1973 with a deficit of about 1 billion deutsche marks and show an even greater deficit in the 1973 current account balance, Commerzbank said today.

In its latest foreign trade bulletin, the bank said Germany's export surplus is expected to increase by about 2 billion DM to 18 billion DM this year and will almost reach the 1968 record of 18.4 billion DM.

However, this will be more than offset by outflows of about 8 billion DM following higher expenditure abroad by German tourists, an outflow of about 8 billion DM in payments home by foreign workers in Germany, and other outflows.

The bank said it expects Germany's export surplus will decline in 1973 compared with the current year, reflecting changing terms of trade such as higher import prices.

In addition, the balance on service transactions is expected to show a greater deficit while the capital balance, given expectations of higher U.S. interest rates and the continuation of exchange controls in Germany, will also tend toward deficit tomorrow.

The major objection to the merger centers around the value of Christiansa common shares. It is also feared that the merger would result in 13 million shares of Du Pont stock being added to the market supply, thus threatening the price. Any such decline in price would, of course, also affect the Christiansa shareholders whose stock was exchanged for Du Pont shares and other outflows.

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# New York Stock Exchange Trading







**Lamonica Passes for 2 Scores****Raiders Rout Chiefs, Near Division Title**

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 27 (UPI).—Daryle Lamonica threw 100 yards passes to Fred Biletnikoff and Ray Chester in the final minutes of the first half yesterday and the Oakland Raiders rolled to a 26-8 American Conference victory over the battered Kansas City Chiefs to close on the West Division title.

The Raiders, with a 7-3-1 won-lost record, lead by 2 1/2 games with three remaining. The end-place Chiefs, who haven't had a losing season since 1963, 1 to 5-6.

Lamonica completed nine of 10 passes in Oakland touchdown passes of 80 and 55 yards in the third quarter. He threw 14 yards to Biletnikoff for a touchdown with 2 minutes 34 seconds left and tight end Chester on a 9-yard scoring play with seven seconds remaining.

The Chiefs trailed, 10-0, in the end period, but narrowed the

gap on a 40-yard field goal by Jan Stenerud. Shortly before that, quarterback Len Dawson was decked by tackle Otto Sistrunk and was lost for the remainder of the game with a jaw injury.

Running back Ed Podolak, defensive tackle Buck Buchanan and line-backer Willie Lanier were other Kansas City starters knocked out of the game. Otto Taylor, who entered the game leading AFL receivers in for only one play. But Biletnikoff's touchdown catch, his 46th reception of the year, put him ahead of Taylor.

The Raiders scored early in the first quarter on a 47-yard drive that ended with a Charlie Smith going two yards for the touchdown. George Blanda added a 27-yard field goal. Blanda booted his 25th in the final period.

Mike Livingston replaced Dawson at quarterback but was un-

able to move the Chiefs. The Chiefs' point total was their lowest since a 17-0 loss to the New York Jets in 1963.

**Chargers 34, Oilers 28**  
At San Diego, Jesse Taylor blocked an early Houston punt and recovered for a touchdown and the San Diego defense overpowered the Oilers' losing streak to eight. Taylor, a reserve running back, blocked Dan Pastorini's punt in the end zone on the opening series.

The victory moved San Diego, 4-6-1, to within a half game of the second-place Kansas City Chiefs in the AFC West. The Oilers fell to 1-10, the NFL's poorest record.

The Chargers' front four, led

by Deacon Jones and Ron East, put a heavy rush on Pastorini, the Oilers' quarterback, forcing him to hurry many passes.

**Mighty vs. Weak**  
MIAMI, Nov. 27 (AP).—It's rich vs. poor tonight as Miami's unbeaten Dolphins meet the struggling St. Louis Cardinals in what appears to be a mismatch.

The Cardinals, with a 2-7-1 won-lost record in the National Conference, have produced some extraordinary magic in past appearances on Monday night. St. Louis shocked Super Bowl-bound Dallas, 38-0, two years ago in a Monday night game. It beat the New York Jets, 19-10, in a Monday nighter last year, and lost a 20-17 cliffhanger to San Diego that kept most everyone up late.

Miami, trying to become the first pro team to go unbeaten in regular season play since the 1942 Chicago Bears, will pit the AFC's second-best offensive team and next-to-worst defensive squad.

Dolphin coach Don Shula says he wants to keep the unbeaten string alive, but considers it secondary to winning the Super Bowl.

Wide receiver Paul Warfield, who sat out Miami's 28-24 victory over the Jets last week, probably again will rest an injured ankle.

The Cardinals have made several roster changes because of injuries.

Right linebacker Terry Miller was named to replace Jeff Staggs, who suffered a broken right forearm in last Sunday's 13-7 loss to the New York Giants. Staggs, who was obtained earlier this season from the Los Angeles Rams, was placed on the injured reserve list and is out for the remainder of the season, a Cardinal spokesman said.

Left tackle Mike St. Germaine, who has been out since the 27, and he had one from the 49 blocked.

**Magic Sign**

And yesterday, with fans in gold and black stocking caps waving their arms and pointing to their red banner, Cox lined up for a 12-yard field goal.

But his holder, Paul Krause, fumbled the SNAF. Early in the second half, Cox lined up at the 14. But again, Krause tumbled the SNAF.

Next week, there surely will be a sign awaiting

Don Cockroft, the Browns' place kicker whose last-second field goal defeated the Steelers in Cleveland last week. But the fans and Art Rooney's charisma are the NFL's most lovable owner only can do so much.

The fans and Art Rooney have been here for decades, but it wasn't until this season that the Steelers had enough players to win, players such as Franco Harris and a defensive unit that did everything but a reputation.

A decision on whether Ron Yankowski would be able to start at defensive right end would be made at game time, a Card spokesman said. Yankowski, who was being carried on the future list, was suffering from a knee injury and had been replaced by Martin Imhoff.

Chicago's Jerry Korah, Keith Magnuson and Phil Russell and Montreal's Guy Lapointe and Marc Turcif were the combatants in the fight midway through the third period that delayed the game 15 minutes.

Russell pinned Montreal's Tarasoff against the boards, landing several good punches, and knocking him to the ice. Linesman John D'Amico was caught between Magnuson and Lapointe when they also wrestled to the ice and was caught between the two for several seconds as they exchanged punches.

Chicago 7, Maple Leafs 4  
At New York, Pete Stempkowski doubled his season's output with a pair of goals and Jean Ratelle also scored twice to lift the Rangers to a 7-4 victory over Toronto.

Rookie J. P. Bordeleau skated behind the Montreal goal to set up the winning score. He took a shot from the corner of the net which was kicked out by goaltender Ben Dryden, but Maki knocked in the rebound.

Chicago's Jerry Korah, Keith

Magnuson and Phil Russell and

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North Stars 3, Canucks 1  
Minnesota, leaders in the West Division, scored a 3-1 victory at Vancouver. Dean Prentice scored a power-play goal in the second period to give Minnesota the lead.

**Golden Seals 6, Red Wings 4**  
Joey Johnston scored twice, his second into an empty net with 39 seconds to play, as California beat the Red Wings, 6-4, in Detroit.

Sabres 8, Islanders 2  
At Buffalo, N.Y., Rick Martin, Jim Lortz and Ene Robert each scored two goals as Buffalo pummeled the New York Islanders, 9-2, and set two club records.

The Sabres had 50 shots for one record, and scored two short-handed goals for another club record.

Flames 6, Penguins 2  
Jacques Richard scored two goals and had an assist in leading the Flames to a 6-2 rout of Pittsburgh in Atlanta. Richard's flashy skating led a fast-moving Atlanta attack which vaulted the Flames to an early first-period lead they never relinquished.

Rangers 7, Maple Leafs 4  
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Chicago 7, Maple Leafs 4  
At New York

Art Buchwald

## The Working Junket

**WASHINGTON.**—This is the time of year when our congressmen and senators are traveling all over the world "investigating" things of utmost importance to the United States. There are some sportsmen, also known as taxpayers, who consider these trips junkets and a method of our lawmakers for taking their wives on a much-needed vacation. But they are wrong. Our legislators are serious when they take a trip abroad, and the nation receives great benefits from these overseas jaunts.

I was at the airport the other day and ran into Sen. Ezra Bickerling, who was with his wife and a group of other senators and their wives, waiting for a plane to take them to the Caribbean. Sen. Bickerling was holding an underwater face mask, flippers and a snorkel in his hand.

"Where are you going, Senator?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "as you know, I am chairman of the Senate subcommittee on snorkeling, and we are going to investigate snorkeling conditions in our Caribbean Defense Area."

"I didn't know snorkeling was a serious problem in the Caribbean," I said.

"That's where you have been misinformed. We have information that the Cubans have been snorkeling in our waters."

"They have?"

"With Soviet equipment," Sen. Bickerling said. "An underwater mask with a Russian trademark was washed up on the beach at St. Croix three weeks ago. We intend



to hold hearings at this beach and get to the bottom of it."

"But surely, if this is true, the U.S. Navy can deal with the problem," I said.

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Sen. Bickerling became a little huffy. "My committee is charged with drawing up legislation for snorkeling. The American people must be informed of the laxity in our snorkeling laws and they also must be alerted to the dangers of foreigners snorkeling in our waters. This is not a joy ride, boy. This is serious business."

"I can see that, Senator. If it is true that the Cubans have been snorkeling in American waters, what do you intend to do about it?"

"We're not certain," Sen. Bickerling said. "That is why, after we hold our hearing at St. Croix, we're going on to Jamaica, Barbados and Martinique. We want to see how other countries are dealing with their snorkeling problems. Once we gather enough information, we hope to draft a snorkeling treaty with all the Caribbean countries."

"It sounds to me," I said, "as if you're going to be pretty busy for the next month."

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"There isn't a mso on my committee who wouldn't rather have taken a vacation instead. But when I raised the question of the snorkel gap in the Caribbean and what it could mean to us in terms of the Monroe Doctrine, they all canceled their plans and agreed that this trip had first priority."

"But won't you have any fun at all?" I said.

"I doubt it. We'll be snorkeling all day and holding meetings in the evenings. I may try to give the committee members a day off for shopping, but only if we get our work done."

"Why are you taking your wives?"

"They can entertain the wives of foreign snorkelers while we're in session."

"One last question. Will you hold any hearings on scuba diving?"

"No. Sen. Drakehill heads the subcommittee on scuba diving. He's there at Gate 24 waiting for a plane to take him to the Georgian Academy of Arts

to Tahiti."

Palatial Ruins

JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (AP).—The remains of a 2,000-year-old Herodian palace with swimming pool, chariot race track and apartments for guests have been uncovered near Bethlehem. Herodius, a fortress-like construction overlooking Bethlehem built by Herod the Great in the first century BC.

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NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tjeenk Willink, Prins Hendriklaan 15, Tel. 267-3605.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amorim, Lisboa, Tel. 672-7222.

SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Faloutsos, 7 Calle de Alcalá, Madrid 15, Tel. 267-3605.

SWEDEN: Mr. Carl Lindström, 14 Klara, Stockholm, Tel. 70-00-10.

SWITZERLAND: Mrs. Jeanne Schmid, Transiberian Rue, Schmid 4, Pl. du Cirque, Geneva, Tel. 2-10-10-10.

U.S.A.: Mr. John L. Kirkpatrick, International Herald Tribune, 44 E. 42nd Street, New York, Tel. 555-5000.

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